AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows (*wherein additions are shown by underlining and deletions are shown by strikethrough*):

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 5 as follows:

The first outside conduit 540, alternatively referred to as the intake conduit, may include a top cap 546 and a bottom cap 544. In addition the first outside conduit 540 includes perforations 542 to allow groundwater to flow into the outside conduit 540. The perforations 542 in the intake conduit 540 of the present embodiment are positioned to incorporate the groundwater table elevation range and anticipated drawdown as described previously.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 9 as follows:

The second middle conduit 550, alternatively called the gas-lift conduit, includes a top portion having a cap 552 thereon. The cap 552 is sealed to prevent gas or fluid from escaping, which could, in turn, pressurize the intake passage, and possibly preclude inflow. The cap 552 includes water and airtight apertures for an off-gassing line 554, a gas intake line 556, and an optional retrieval cable 558. In accordance with the present embodiment, the gas-lift conduit is in fluid communication with the intake conduit 540. The gas-lift conduit 550 includes an open end 559, allowing water to flow into the bottom of the gas-lift conduit 550 from the intake conduit 540. The intake line 556 includes an air discharge device 557 at the distal end positioned within and near the bottom of the second conduit 550, such that bubbles can only rise inside the gas-lift conduit.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 5 as follows:

Yet another alternative embodiment of the present invention is shown in Figures 6A and 6B. Figures 6A and 6B illustrate non-concentric conduits of the water flow system in use as a fluid flow water remediation system 600. Figure 6A illustrates spatially separated conduits, while 6B depicts vertically adjacent conduits. As discussed with respect to Figure 5, Figures 6A and 6B include slots or perforations 610 allowing fluid to flow into a first conduit 620. The first conduit 620 is in fluid communication with a second conduit or chamber 630. The second chamber includes a gas supply line 632 for supplying gas into the conduit. In the present embodiment the gas supply line is positioned at the lower elevation of the second conduit. The addition of gas into the second conduit provides a density differential in the fluid, yielding a less dense fluid and increasing the height of the water table elevation. The top of the second conduit 630 includes an air and watertight cap 634. The gas supply line 632 may penetrate this cap 634. Additionally, an off-gas line 636 is provided which may also perforate the cap 634. Alternatively, the cap 634 may incorporate a gas absorption device and may not require a separate off-gassing line.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 3 as follows:

Intake passage 930 consists of two telescoping tubes, whose overlap 920 is sufficient to encompass anticipated water levels. The top intake has a notch 915 to focus flow from the surface only. The notch is held on the surface by a float 910 attached to the intake tube. The point of contact 940 between the two tubes is relatively water-tight, but loose enough to allow up and down movement of the inner intake tube when adjusting to fluctuating water levels in the tank. The gas lift passage ~~950~~ 980 has air supplied to it by an air line 951 equipped with an air

stone emitter 952 at or near the bottom of gas lift passage ~~960~~980. The down and out passage 965 is herein also depicted as spatially separated and in fluid communication with the gas lift passage at 960. The down and out passage may be connected to a semi-rigid tube 970 which can be bent and positioned such that in-tank flows are generated where desired.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 16 as follows:

Intake passage 930 consists of two telescoping tubes, whose overlap 920 is sufficient to encompass anticipated water levels. The top intake has a notch 915 to focus flow from the surface only. The notch is held on the surface by a float 910 attached to the intake tube. The point of contact 940 between the two tubes is relatively water-tight, but loose enough to allow up and down movement of the inner intake tube when adjusting to fluctuating water levels in the tank. The gas lift passage 950 has air supplied to it by an air line 951 equipped with an air stone emitter 952 at or near the bottom of gas lift passage ~~960~~980. The down and out passage 965 is herein also depicted as spatially separated and in fluid communication with the gas lift passage at 960. The down and out passage may be connected to a semi-rigid tube 970 which can be bent and positioned such that in-tank flows are generated where desired.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 16 as follows:

In this embodiment, optimal flows may be achieved with a vertical orientation of the gas lift passage ~~960~~980. Other orientation are contemplated and within the spirit and scope of the invention, but should be used when a less than optimal flow is allowable, e.g. to satisfy aesthetic requirements or otherwise. It should be understood that an orientation other than vertical will cause the rising bubbles to congregate on the upper inside edge. In an orientation other than

vertical, a density difference will still be created and flows will still be generated, but the system will not operate as efficiently as a strictly vertical orientation. This is because a uniform cross-section of rising gas pockets (as happens in a vertical orientation) tends to lessen inside passage counter currents.